American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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☞The closing of the year being the appropriate and usual period for settling up of accounts, we would remind those indebted to us that the amount due would be very acceptable at this season, and we hope that amidst the general squarings off, we shall not be forgotten in consequence of the smallness of our claims. Agents who have made collections are requested to remit forthwith.

We learn with much pleasure, that James Ronaldson, Esq. of Philadelphia, a gentleman well known to the community for his zeal in extending the interests of agriculture, has recently returned from a tour in Great Britain and on the continent, having collected a mass of facts on many important heads connected with Agriculture and the Arts, which will be important to our farmers and artisans. His well-known liberality and public spirit ensure their due communication to the classes of citizens for whose benefit they have been collected, and we respectfully tender our aid in any manner in our power, in furthering his enlightened views.

Baltimore County Agricultural Society.—It is a little surprising that notwithstanding the number of public spirited gentlemen residing in or near the city, actively and extensively engaged in agriculture, and the raising of sheep, cattle, hogs, &c., there is no society formed for the concentration of effort for their own and the public interest. No city in the U. S. possesses the same advantages as this—being the very centre of the Union, possessing facilities of intercommunication, by rail-roads, canals and turnpikes, and a noble bay, to which hundreds of streams are tributary, all pouring forth into its bosom the produce of the most fertile regions—she is placed, as it were, the very focus, as the great mart, for the interchange of commodities between the South, the West, and the East; and we are happy in being enabled to state, that her citizens are beginning to realize their advantages in a commercial point of view, and to open their eyes to the superior position we enjoy over our neighbors, and to contemplate the high destiny to which we are advancing—Let any one cast an eye over the map of the regions watered by the Susquehanna, and contemplate the resources thereof, and observe what the art and enterprise of man has accomplished to give an outlet to the riches of those vast plains and fertile valleys into our noble Chesapeake, and the conviction is irresistible, that the millions of money expended by our sister states, Pennsylvania and Ohio, must enure to an almost unlimited extent, to the prosperity and wealth of Baltimore. To the projectors and directors of the Tide Water Canal, the last link in the chain of these great improvements, the city of Baltimore is under a debt of never ending gratitude. Again—contemplate that great empire which has sprung up beyond the Alleghanies—behold the immense population of some of those independent State Sovereignties, but a few short years since howling wildernesses, inhabited by the aborigines, who disputed the empire with the wild beasts of the forest—see them now outnumbering some of the largest members of the Confederacy—Which is the great outlet for the immense produce of those mighty regions? Those stupendous works of man, now advancing to completion, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, must of necessity bring them to our very doors, and give to us the privilege of sending them in return the produce of our commerce with foreign nations. Add to this the Susquehanna Rail Road, stretching into the very heart of the richest portion of the great State of Pennsylvania, and connecting with other improvements in that powerful commonwealth, likewise gives another outlet from the great West, the beneficial effects of which we are daily witnessing. Then again the Washington Rail Road, connecting with various lines of internal communication to the South, brings us within a few days travel to N. Orleans. These vast advantages, now in successful operation, cannot but be of immeasurable importance and of immediate benefit to our city.

It would seem to be but the natural result of these unequalled commercial facilities, that *the farmers* of our vicinity, (and *with such facilities*, every county may be considered in our vicinity,) should prepare to avail themselves of all the benefits they present. Among these benefits, one of the most prominent is the market afforded for the sale of the most improved domestic animals of every kind. Can any thing be more obvious than the fact, that no farmer, west or south of Baltimore in the U. S., should be left under the necessity of sending east or north of Baltimore, for domestic animals with which he may desire to improve his stock? Is it not disreputable to *our agricultural community*, that he should be under any such necessity? and while we ask the question, we have pleasure in being able to add, that such necessity is in a fair way of being removed; and nothing will so speedily and assuredly consummate this desirable state of things as the formation of an agricultural society, on a *large and liberal scale*, whose Exhibitions and Fairs shall be held in *the immediate vicinity, as near as possible even to the heart of the city.* Located as Baltimore is like the centre of a spider's web, you cannot fix upon any spot at ten or even five miles distant on any side of it which is not highly inconvenient for all other sections as well as for all who would come or send any thing by water, from all the tide-water counties. Here too we should command the attention and patronage of the merchants—a class which, say what we may of it, in ignorance or in envy, has never failed within our observation, to be, along with the members of the bar, *according to their means*, the foremost and the most liberal in answering to the calls of charity or patriotism.

This particular view of the subject, the location of the society, would bear to be more particularly dwelt upon, if it be not worthy of distinct consideration. This we may bestow upon it at an early day, inviting to the general subject, in the meantime, the thoughts of those who would see Baltimore what she ought to be, the great furnisher to the South and West, of every thing which may be demanded for the melioration and advancement of their husbandry, in all its departments.

Governor Gilmer's Message—We have read, as we would have anticipated, from our knowledge of the author, this important document, with peculiar pleasure. Important must it be, since it embraces the great subjects which constitute the interests of a state of vast geographical extent, with resources so diversified and prolific, as are those of the State of Virginia. Those subjects are viewed by the Governor in a spirit corresponding with this age of improvement, and are all touched with a master hand.

Where is the region of the globe which presents to the hand of industry a more diversified soil—to the application of science, a richer field for artificial developement of natural resources; to the votaries of health, a more delightful climate—or, to the friend of liberty, more hallowed associations, than does the old *dominion?* As the Pilgrim Fathers of old, made their annual visit to Mecca, the valetudinarian, from all quarters of the globe, repairs to her Temples in the mountains of Virginia, to worship Hygæia.

From this admirable message, we might extract much that we should regard as appropriate, if we could feel persuaded that agricultural readers are beginning to contemplate their great concern as one with which science, and patriotism, and political economy, have the nearest affinity, and to which, when most subservient, they are most in their place and most useful; but we are aware that there are many who stand ready, the moment that an agricultural editor ceases to talk of horses, and bulls, and cows, and sheep, and hogs, and corn, and beets, to take up a hoe and knock him on the head—or to send him one of those stereotype missiles, so familiar to the eyes of publishers of papers—"Being obliged to retrench my expenses, you will please stop your paper and" what then—why then, "send me your bill," and with the *sending* of the bill, a long acquaintance is often wound up, as if any agricultural paper, conducted with a modicum of common sense, and practical knowledge of the pursuit, and *read with attention*, would not pay for itself ten times over by the information and suggestions it imparts!—Studying then to be *practical*, we will use the scissors editorial on this excellent message of our friend Governor Gilmer, so far only as to take from it what he says about *tobacco!*—Not that there is in it, or that it pretends to any thing new, for those who have been attentive observers of what has been going on upon that subject lately; but that it sets a *patriotic example of executive solicitude for an important interest of his constituents*, and may moreover prove an attractive sign of public feeling and of times present and *to come*, in the eyes of foreign potentates. A few more such signs and they will begin to see that we will *make them smoke!* whether they will or no. In the mean time let them *chew* over this one, and *es-*

chew their unneighbourly and inhospitable impositions on a great staple of a friendly power, that receives their luxuries and their gewgaws duty free, or nearly so.

Nor has this important item of our national industry, the second in value, of our exports, much as its consumption abroad is diminished by the enormous duties levied on it, and as such falling emphatically within the scope of things to be cared for in our foreign relations, escaped the fatherly regards of the *chief executive magistrate of the Union!* for with "suitable" notice of the subject, without "too strongly" recommending it to their consideration, the President has kindly informed Congress in his message, that under one of their appropriations, an agent has been sent to Europe to look after this concern!!

Extract from Governor Gilmer's Message.

"Though the relation of its external interests has been confined to the federal government, it is nevertheless our duty to watch over and foster those domestic resources which supply the foreign market, and to see that they receive a just protection. I would, therefore, call your attention to the oppressive and unexampled burdens to which one of our principal staples has been long subjected, and I submit whether it is not expedient for you, through our representation in Congress, to enforce the just claims of our tobacco planters, to a reduction of the enormous duties imposed on tobacco, by most European governments. In some instances, these duties exceed one thousand dollars on the hogshead, while luxuries from the countries imposing them, are admitted into the *United States* duty free, and no article of commerce is subjected to any thing like the same tax. It is difficult to conceive, why an article which ranks second in the exports of the *United States*, and which enters so largely into the consumption of civilized and savage men, should have been selected as the subject of such a system of taxation, or why the injurious effects of these duties have not been urged in a more emphatic manner on the consideration of foreign governments. It has been stated by those who were well acquainted with the subject, that the different European governments, interested (and many of them deeply) in the tobacco trade, derive an annual revenue, by means of imposts on American tobacco, larger than the whole current revenue of the *United States*. The beneficial consequences of a reduction of these duties, would soon be felt in an increased demand, and better prices for this valuable product of our soil."

The Essex half black—or Beltie Hogs.—The following is an extract from a gentleman in Mississippi, who is sparing neither money nor pains to have the best cattle, sheep and hogs to be had in Europe or America—of the latter he has all the modern and most fashionable breeds, yet he says, "*My Essex half black, called by some, Belties, procured from Mr. Murdoch, in Ireland, are, I think, the finest hog in the world.*"

Cotton Crop—We have already noticed the fact, that the crop in South Carolina is considerably deficient—and we have now before us a special message from the Governor of Alabama, in which he says, "the Cotton crop of the present year has been generally gathered, and the quantity raised has fallen so far below the most reasonable calculation, that, without a forbearance on the part of creditors, not to be expected, the pecuniary distress of the people for the next year will be unprecedented and ruinous"—and calls upon the legislature to adopt such measures for the relief of the people as may be deemed expedient and proper.

Important to Horsemen—The following simple method of managing a stubborn horse, appears to be well attested, and is worthy of trial:

The day before yesterday, we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horses refused to draw. The driver had tried every expedient to urge on the animals—such as the ordinary modes of whipping, coaxing, &c., but all in vain, when our townsman, John C. Montgomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying a string tightly round the horse's ear close to the head—the driver apprehending that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M's tying the twine around the horse's ear—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horses a loose rein without applying the whip—it operated like a charm, and the animals started off without further difficulty, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the bystanders. Mr. M. stated to the crowd that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and had never known it to fail but once.—*Philad. Standard.*

Borrowers—A "Subscriber" suggests the propriety of our giving a caution relative to the lending of papers, as he has lost the benefit of many valuable hints contained in the "Farmer," in consequence of borrowers neglecting to return it. The best plan is for every subscriber, immediately on its receipt, to file his paper, and make a rule to let none be taken therefrom.

Keeping apples for spring use—The New Genesee Farmer gives the following method for preserving apples through the winter, which the Editor recommends from personal observation of its efficiency:—

They are to be kept in a cask. In putting them up, a layer of chaff on the bottom sprinkled with quick-lime, received a layer of apples, followed by another stratum of chaff and lime, succeeded by more apples, covered in the same manner until the vessel was filled. It was then headed up.

It is well known to those who have been in the practice of buying apples in heaps, that the fruit comes out in the spring much fresher, and often better flavored than it does when kept in open bins in the cellar,—a part of the flavor in the latter case, doubtless evaporating. This method has all the advantage of burying, with another which we will explain. When one apple among many in a bin, rots, the adjoining ones are contaminated; and not unfrequently a mass of rottenness occurs, surrounded by much sound fruit. Now the use of the lime is to absorb the gasses generated by the putrefactive fermentation, and prevent such *leaven* from spreading.

The quantity of lime necessary for this purpose is not great, and less than a quart for a barrel is deemed sufficient.

Measuring Corn.—The following rule for ascertaining the quantity of shelled corn, in a house of any dimensions, is by William Murray, Esq. of South Carolina, and was read before the St. John's Colleton Agricultural Society, and communicated by them for publication in the Southern Agriculturist.

"*Rule.*—Having previously levelled the corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertaining the length and breadth and depth of the bulk, multiply these dimensions together, and their products by 4, then cut off one *figure* from the right of this last product. This will give so many bushels and a decimal of a bushel of shelled corn. If it be required to find the quantity of ear corn substitute 8 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

"*Example.*—In a bulk of corn in the ear, measuring 12 ft. long, 11ft. broad and 6ft. deep, there will be 316 bushels and 8 tenths of a bushel of shelled corn, or 633 bushels and 6 tenths of ear corn, as:

12	12
11	11
132	132
6	6
792	792
4	8
316,8	633,6

The decimal 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled corn, because that decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushels of ear corn to make one of shelled corn. In using these rules a half bushel may be added for every hundred, that amount of ears results from the substitution of the decimals."

New Species of Cotton.—The Mobile Journal says:—A sample of a new and rare species of Cotton has been left at this office for the inspection of those taking an interest in the improvement of our great staple. It is called the *Rio* Cotton, and is certainly a most beautiful article, in color and staple,—superior to any thing we have ever seen, of the short-staple, and we believe equal to the best long-stable, or Sea Island variety. The sample left with us, is part of the produce of about a dozen seeds brought from South America by a traveller, and planted in Marengo county. It is thought that the soil and climate of the southern part of Alabama will, on trial, prove to be well adapted to the growth of this new variety of the gossypium. The staple is about three inches long, and of a glossy, silk texture.

The Fruit Garden.

We suspect that but few people are aware of the great number of fruit trees that would grow well on *half an acre;* but it may be easily shown that a lot containing that quantity of land, would accommodate *one hundred trees*, if set fourteen feet nine inches apart. It is true that some of the kinds which we shall name, would spread in a few years so as to crowd each other at this distance, and overshadow the whole surface of the ground; but we do not think these circumstances constitute any valid objections to such arrangement.

Most, if not all, of our fruit trees require frequent pruning. By removing the stunted branches, and encouraging new and vigorous shoots, much larger and better flavored fruit is produced; and it will generally be found that the most spreading limbs are the most proper to be amputated, independent of their interference with other trees. Not that we would recommend high training, for it is a great convenience to have the fruit within reach, so that neither a long pole nor a long ladder shall be necessary.

The overshadowing of the ground is in some respects beneficial. The grass will not be so injurious to the trees; and if hogs run within the enclosure, there would be little to complain of, while their manure would keep the soil in good condition.

To give our readers however, a clearer view of the luxuries which may thus be brought within their reach, and which would supply them through more than half of the year, including summer and autumn,—we will mention the kinds that may be accommodated on such a piece of land.

15	Cherry trees,
25	Pear do.,
12	Plum do.,
8	Apricot do.,
20	Peach do.,
10	Early apple do.,
10	Quince do
100	

Now what farmer is there, who could not afford to appropriate half an acre for this purpose? But besides this, he would have a safe yard for his hogs when they are disposed to trespass. Their value in a fruit garden, as destroyers of insects, is of great account. The proprietor of one, where hogs were not permitted, once remarked to us that much of the fruit was *wormy;* and in a remote part of the fruit garden, less frequented, by them, the plums and cherries in some seasons are very inferior, while those which grow nearer to *the trough*, are generally free from such defects.

In some situations however, where the fruit garden is to be of greater extent, perhaps it might be better to plant the trees in a different manner. If placed in rows *thirty* feet apart, more or less, and set *five* feet apart in the rows, the ground between them might be cultivated with the plough, excepting a space of three or four feet in width on *each side* of the rows. This might remain as a pasture for the hogs, while peas or any other vegetables that would furnish food for them, might be sown on the cultivated part. Our experience in this line would warrant us in saying that such a system of culture would be economical and successful.—*New Gen. Farmer.*

Large Carrots and Parsneps.

We owe our best thanks to James Gowen, Esq., of Mount Airy, Germantown, for a basket of the finest carrots and parsneps it has ever been our lot to see in this country—a proof of what can be done by superior cultivation, on a soil by no means naturally fertile, but which, by the hand of such a man, can be made to yield equal to the most favoured. The carrots measure 18 inches in length, and 11½ inches in circumferenee, perfectly formed,

and quite free from canker, although grown on an isinglass soil; the parsneps, of the sugar species, measure 18 inches in length, and 15½ inches in circumference, and are as delicate as those grown in the best cultivated garden. The yield of both, as well as that of his corn, is enormous, and we hope to have the pleasure of laying the particulars of the mode of cultivation, and the acreable produce of all his crops, corn, carrots, parsneps, sugar-beets and mangel-wurzel, before our readers in our next, by which time too, it is expected that the premiums for the best crops will be awarded by the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, when we shall also have the pleasure of recording the names of those who have so well deserved "the thanks of their country."—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Corn-Cob Meal.

Sir,—As the question of the value of the cob in feeding, when ground with the corn, is again coming into consideration, perhaps the following extract from "Steward's Stable Economy" might go far to decide it, in the minds especially of those who know that the cob is equal in *quantity* to the corn—the only consideration which is necessary in the present stage of the question: on some future occasion, it may be shown that the cob itself is fully equally in *quality* to the same quantity of oats for this purpose.

"*Condensed food* is necessary for fast working horses; their food must be in less compass than that of the farm or cart horse, but to this condensation there are limits. Grain affords all, and more than all, the nutriment a horse is capable of consuming, even under the most extraordinary exertion; his stomach and bowels can hold more than they are able to digest; something more than *nutriment* is therefore wanted, for the bowels must suffer a moderate degree of distension, more than a wholesome allowance of grain can produce: they are very capacious; in the dead subject more than 30 gallons of water can be put into them; and it is thence evident they were not intended for food in a very condensed form, for it seems natural that they require a moderate degree of pressure or dilation to assist these functions, they must have something to act upon. Now, when hay is very dear and grain cheap, it is customary in many stables to give less than the usual allowance of hay and corn, but the alteration is sometimes carried too far, and is often made too suddenly: the horses may have as much as they will eat, yet it does not suffice without fodder, and, having no hay, they will leave the grain to eat the litter: a craving sensation of emptiness seemes to arise, and the horse endeavors to relieve it by eating straw. The sensation cannot be that of hunger, else the horse would devour his corn; but whilst he has plenty of grain and plenty of litter, the diminished allowance of hay is borne with impunity. But when a sufficiency is not obtained in *any* shape, the horse loses appetite and becomes emaciated; his bowels are confined, his flank is tucked up, and his belly almost disappears; in general he drinks little water, and when he takes much he is apt to purge. His belly is often rumbling, the bowels apparently containing a large quantity of air, which occasionally produces colicky pains; these horses are very liable to crib-biting and wind-sucking, and it is certain that these diseases are very rare amongst those that live on bulky food.

When the ordinary fodder is very dear, its place must, therefore, be supplied by some other, which will produce a wholesome distension of the stomach, although it may not yield so much nutriment: straw, roots, either or both, may be used in such cases; the tucked up flank, and the horse's repeated efforts to eat his litter, show that his food is not of sufficient *bulk* to sustain nature in her operations. And when *work* demands the use of condensed food in a horse that has been accustomed for some time to bulkier articles, the change must be made by degrees and with the greatest caution; remembering, that coming from grass or the straw yard, the horse, for a time, requires more fodder than would be proper or necessary to allow him at his work, after a season."

Now, it would appear that the cob, ground with the corn, would be just the proper quantity of fodder for mixing with the corn, the condensed food, for almost all purposes; and nothing, surely, can be mingled with it more readily and conveniently, or so profitably as the cob, which, at the same time, saves the expense of shelling. When, therefore, the philosophy of the arrangement comes better to be understood, we may expect that to grind the cob with the corn will be the general practice, for the feeding of stock of all descriptions.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

Feeding Roots to Stock.—As a matter of economy those roots should be first fed to stock that are most liable to decay or to lose their good properties. The white flat, and globular turneps, generally lose some of their good qualities in a short time after harvested, therefore they should be fed out early.

In this class are the Early Garden Stone, the Norfolk and the White Flat or Common English, which are rapid in their growth, and excellent in the fall and first of the winter, but they soon grow *corky* and depreciate.

Yellow turneps, whether flat, globular, or long, are generally hard and retain their properties trough winter. The Ruta Baga or yellow Swedish turnep, where properly stored will keep well till in the spring, and the Cabbage turneps, that grow below the ground, keep still better.

The Long Blood Beet and the Turnep Blood Beet soon lose their good properties unless unusual pains is taken to preserve them by packing in pure earth or sand as is sometimes practised with a few for table use. The Mangle Wurtzel retains its goodness very well, but the Sugar Beet is more firm and hard than any other beet and retains its properties the longest—even late in spring or till summer.

The carrot keeps remarkable well and may be had in good condition the last of May. The parsnep like cabbage turneps, will remain where it grows in a good state till spring, when vegetation commences. They keep well if dug in the fall.

Those kinds of roots, that are most subject to an early decay, are most liable to heat and become injured by laying in a large body, without being aired, or having a chance to throw off the moisture and gasses evolved in their decline, while such roots as keep well will lay in large bodies without injury.

Some farmers do not wash their roots for stock, but keep them dry and beat off the dirt so that but very little remain. They suppose a very small quantity will be beneficial to animals that are kept so long from the ground as is the case generally in our long winters.

Others think that dirt is injurous to the teeth of animals as well as a disadvantage in the stomach, and suppose that after a hasty washing, the roots will retain as much earth as is necessary. In England it is considered the better way to wash roots for stock as dirt produces scouring and injures the teeth. But there the winters are mild and cattle generally have access to the ground the most of the year.

When turneps are fed liberally to milch cows they sometimes impart an unpleasant taste to the milk, unless some precaution is taken to prevent it. A free use of salt on the roots prevents this evil in a great measure. Another precaution that can be practised conveniently, is to feed the cows on turneps as long as possible before milking, of course the proper way will be to milk at night and in the morning before giving this food to cows.

Roots may be cut tolerably fine without much labor by putting them into a box and using a shovel or spade. A much better implement for this purpose may be had at the agricultural stores for two dollars, it consists of two cross knives operated in the manner of a spade &c. As there are two cutters and one cuts across the other, it cuts fine and fast.

Several machines are constructed for cutting roots which are easily operated and they cut fine and with rapidity.

Water for Stock.

Stock should be abundantly supplied with pure water; if possible there should be water in the yard, but every farmer is not well situated in this respect. Therefore more attention is necessary to see that every creature is accommodated. Where the water is low, the snow and ice often accumulate around it, so that it is obtained with difficulty, and if care be not taken some animals will go without water till they suffer much before they will run the hazard of reaching down for water that is almost inaccessible, and just as they are about to take a draught to quench their burning thirst, the slipping in betrays their feet, and they are glad to escape unhurt, though without water.

The snow often blows into the water and covers it over before all the animals have got a supply; and added to these evils some are rather despotic in the plenitude of their power, and drive the weaker ones from the water even after they have satisfied their own appetites. All these things need much attention that no animal may suffer for want of the necessaries of life. Even where water is in the yard, it requires some attention to see that the weaker animals are not kept from the water by the strong and arbitrary.

Some persons think that while sheep have snow, they do not need water, but this is a great mistake; they cannot, or will not, slake their thirst by eating snow, and no person, who is aware of the large quantity of water animale require while eating dry fodder, will suppose that they will readily eat snow enough to supply this large quantity or that this method if followed to a sufficient extent to quench thirst, is conducive to the health and comfort of animals.

When a man prefers a snow ball to a glass of good water, then, and not till then, will sheep eat snow when they can have convenient access to water. Their choice, when both methods are before them, shows plainly which is the better way. In taking care of sheep near a trough of good water, we have observed they would go and drink several times in a day, and not taste of snow though a plenty was around them of the *best quality.*

Again we have observed that sheep, in the winter season, would go a good distance for water after being driven or called to it a few times. This should be done with moderation that the timid animals may not be frightened. It should also be done when no cattle are out to disturb them.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The Milk-Cow *A dialogue founded on fact.*

N.—Capt. J., is it true that you have paid fifty dollars for a milk-cow?

Capt. J.,—Yes indeed it is: and you would not get her were you to offer me a hundred for her.

N.—Oh! it is a monstrous price, she can never pay it, never: I would not give more than thirty dollars for the best cow I ever saw.

Capt. J.—Come now, let us talk over the subject, and see if we can't discover that it is quite possible to make a cow pay for herself, even if she costs fifty dollars. Can you tell me what is the interest on fifty dollars for a year?

N.—Why, three dollars, isn't it?

Capt. J.—And how many weeks are there in a year?

N.—Fifty-two, to be sure.

Capt. J.—Well, then, before I purchased this cow, my butter cost me a dollar and a half a week, besides what I had to pay for new milk for my family; now I save all this, sell a dollar's worth of butter a week, and have all the skim-milk for my hogs. Now, do you think I put the value of all this too high at three dollars a week?

N.—Well, perhaps not.

Capt. J.—Then, you see, I pay the *interest* of the fifty dollars—the price of the cow—for the whole year, by one week's receipts. And am I right when I calculate I have the remainiug fifty-one week's receipts, with which to pay the *principal* and her keep?

N.—I guess you are, and I am fifty dollars the wiser for our conversation upon the subject.—*Farmers' Cab.*

Diseases of Cows.—The chief of these are—*Scouring*, the *hoose* or *chronic cough*, *foul in the foot*, *loss of curd*, *yellows*, *black and red water*, *clue-bound*, *milk fever*, *withering*; with respect to the above and other diseases to which cows and calves may be subject, the best advice is the prevention of them, which is, nine times out of ten, possible, and ever easy, to those who possess the proper means for cattle-keeping; and in every view, the cheapest and only profitable plan.

Bad keep, and exposure to cold, wet and dirt, will bring *scouring* upon the cow, but should such a one be purchased, the reverse of all those, with dry, substantial food, will cure her, if sound.

Clue-bound generally arises from the beast's feeding, or rather starving, upon dry straw, and it will be cured by nourishing and opening food.

The *Foul in the Foot* may be occasioned by the animal being constantly kept in wet, poachy grounds, or long, dewy grass, during the autumnal or winter seasons, or from having been driven long journeys. It should be taken in time, when washing, cleanliness, paring, caustics, if necessary, and keeping the cow upon a dry and clean layer, are the chief and most effective remedies; neglected, the cow never recovers the perfect use of her feet, and both her milking and feeding are thereby reduced.

In *withering*, or retention of the *cleaning* for any length of time, I have never known any remedy, which shows the necessity of due care at the time of calving.

Malt mashes, or half malt and half fine pollard (bran and meal,) warm, are excellent cordial medicines for cows. In general they will never be troubled with disease, if constantly fed with a sufficiency of proper and nourishing food, and well sheltered, during the winter season, from

wet and cold, and from the effects of those atmospheric vicissitudes, to which our climate is so peculiarly liable. *Moubray.*

Tail Sickness.—Cause, generally poor keeping. The cure is affected by cutting off a small piece of the tail, which will be attended with a discharge of blood; or when the hollow part is near the end, cut a slit in it one or two inches long and this will effect a cure.

Distemper in Hogs.

Mr. Editor,—The past summer has been a very sickly time for hogs in this vicinity. They all seem to have pretty much the same disorder, which I should call the *blind staggers*, but I do not know certain as this is the right name for this disease. One of my neighbors lost four pigs.

In the first stages of the disorder, they trembled as though they were cold. After a few hours they would stand and look up as though they feared somebody would strike them on the head, they would stagger back till they fell over, and then kicked and struggled apparently in the most excruciating pains. At times they would put their heads at the corner of the pen and brace themselves as though they would push off the boards. After they began to stagger they would not see at all.

I had one that had the same disorder, last April. He had the black tush. I took the pincers and broke off the teeth that were affected so as to produce bleeding. In a few days he began to thrive and so continued till June, when he had the staggers. I first gave him sulphur and then charcoal, and soap and milk, all without effect. My last remedy was to cut a gash in the weathers, just forward of the fore shoulders, on the neck, about an inch and a half in length and through the fat into the lean flesh, and filled it with fine salt, and as fast as the salt dissolved I put in more for several times. As soon as the salt began to operate, the pig became better and ate hearty, which he had not done for several days. S. N. Cadwell.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to inquire through your useful paper, for a remedy for cattle or swine that have eaten white lead paint. Four years ago I painted a fence, and the night following, a sow and three pigs gnawed the paint off the fence and all died the next day. A fine cow lately shared the same fate by lapping paint from a house, before it dried. If you or any of your readers can give any remedy for the above evil, it will be of service to the public. Yours, &c. S. N. Cadwell.

Yankee Farmer.

Cheap Food for Hogs.

Those who keep hogs should make it a study to keep them as cheap and as economical as a just regard to the comfort of the animal and profit to the owner will admit. It is the opinion of Mr. Phinney of Lexington, Mass., who keeps a large number of hogs, and has paid much attention to the mode of keeping them economically, that a pig made fat when young and kept fat until it is eighteen months old or two years old, will not be so large nor weigh so much as one that is kept in what is called "good growing trim," and then fatted for a month or two previous to his being killed. This accords with the experience of many farmers with whom we have conversed. The hog is almost "*omnivorous*," that is, he will eat almost every thing, and he is therefore easily kept in good store order. Mr. Eli C. Frost states in the Albany Cultivator of July last that he "kept twenty-four shoats last winter, at an expense of twenty cents per day, (less than a cent per head) in the following manner. I put them in four pens (too many in a pen will not do well,) and fed them ten pounds of hay, half a bushel of potatoes, and four quarts of corn meal, daily, and never had hogs winter better.—I cut my hay fine, boiled it with plenty of water, in one kettle; my potatoes I boiled in the other kettle, pounded them fine, mixed them with the hay and meal in a tub which I kept in the vat and let it stand over night when it will have fermented."

Those who have a convenient piggery might adopt this course and see how it will answer. We doubt not that it will be excellent diet for them. Those who have an abundance of potatoes and other roots may perhaps keep them still more economically.—*Maine Farmer.*

Thumps in Hogs.—This malady has been the cause of no inconsiderable perplexity and loss to our swine breeders; we have seen many prescriptions for its cure, but heretofore not one rational attempt to discover its cause, these prescriptions therefore are probably, mere quackery, or the suggestions of conjecture.

We are highly gratified in laying before our readers the following communication on the subject by one of the most intelligent and extensive breeders of the improved varieties of hogs in Kentucky. Dr. Martin's examinations seem to warrant his theory of the character of this disease. If his conclusions be correct, any prescription which will check and relieve inflammation will be the remedy. It will be observed, the Doctor says, that his hogs '*got well*'—not that the medicine which he gave relieved them. The provision of suitable protection to which the stock may retreat during unfavorable weather would be to a great extent a means of *prevention*, which at first occurs to us.—*Ky. Farmer.*

I had some pigs taken with the thumps last spring. The disease showed itself at first only when the pigs had taken some exercise. It is in appearance, very similar to the same disease in the horse. After being thus affected for some time, in those, to whom the disease proved fatal the thumping became constant.

I killed one that had it very badly for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the disease. Upon opening him I found the bag that surrounds the heart, (the *pericardeum*) attached to the covering of the breast bone and ribs on the inside (the *pleura*,) in the whole extent where they came in contact. The heart was very much enlarged, and the substance of it not as firm as usual in a healthy animal. The lungs were attached very firmly to the ribs. The substance of the lungs was also very much diseased with scrofulous tumors in them.

From the appearance it was evident that the disease had been caused by violent inflammation. I had very little hope that any remedy would be successful; but as it was recommended by one of my neighbors, I mixed such portions of tar with their food as they would eat, adding also some flour of sulphur, and nearly all that eat of it got well. One continued to thump until he was fattened and killed this fall. He did not fatten as kindly as the others that had never had the malady; but was tolerably fat. I was from home when he was killed, and thereby deprived of the opportunity of examining him when he was opened.

I attribute this disease in my pigs to the changeable weather we had in the spring, an unusual fatness in the pigs attacked with it, predisposing them to inflammatory disease.

Some of my neighbors with whom I have conversed attribute it to dust, which the pigs get into their lungs in their sleeping places. This no doubt would have a tendency to irritate the lungs and may be one cause. But exposure to great changes whereby they take cold, is no doubt the chief cause. S. D. Martin.

Near Colbyville, Ky. Dec. 12, 1840.

Curing Bacon.—Kill in the morning, and cut out as soon as cool, say in three or four hours, and salt immediately. To one thousand pounds of pork use eighty pounds of salt and one pound of saltpetre. Rub the skin well with the hand until it becomes moist, then pack the hams in a trough as close as possible. If the season is not unusually cold, five weeks is long enough to let it lay in brine. Then hang up and put smoke of good green hickory wood immediately under it, until it has enough. Take down by the first of March, and pack away in dry hickory ashes—being particular to rub well on the fleshy parts. Lay the meat as high in the smoke house as possible on boards or plank, and put corn cobs between to prevent it from touching.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

Breaking Steers.—Several modes of breaking steers have been stated in your valuable paper— some of which I should not wholly approve; but with your permission, I will give one of my ideas on this subject.

When these useful animals are old enough for the yoke, place them in a stable, side by side, with a small quantity of hay before them, and confine them with ropes. In this position they can be handled at pleasure. Then place a yoke upon them, and directly in their rear fasten a strong hook or staple; to this attach a chain and fasten to the yoke with sufficient length, so that by pulling, they can barely reach their food. In this position they will soon learn to pull, and become familiar with the yoke. When taken from the stable, put them before a sled, and you will find them ready to draw any reasonable load you may put behind them. You have nothing to do but to guide them in the ordinary way of breaking steers. I. B. I.

Newfane, Niagara co., 1840. *New Gen. Far.*

New York, Dec. 14, 1840.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir,—Will you allow me the privilege of communicating to the agricultural community, through the medium of your valuable journal, the interesting facts contained in the following communication. You will perceive by the short letter which precedes it, that the writer's modesty will not allow him to put his signature to it, as he considers himself but a young man in agriculture—yet I assure you that his statements are to be fully relied on, as his word is as good as his bond, which was never dishonored during a long and successful mercantile career in this city—from which he retired, a few years since, to enjoy, on a farm, the fruits of his industry and integrity.

Respectfully yours, D. K. Minor.

Mr. D. K. Minor:—*Sir*,—The inclosed notes of the effect of poudrette on various crops, you may use if you can make them serviceable to you *without my name*, for I am too young a farmer to appear in print.

I hope you may find sufficient encouragement to enable you to increase your business, and that it may become more profitable to you than I fear it has yet been.

Yours, &c. J. H.

Pelhamdale, Dec. 9th, 1840.

As I promised to give you the result of my experiments the past season with poudrette, as a manure for various crops, I now have to say that I consider it superior to any manure that I have ever used.

On Potatoes, the seed and soil being the same,—those manured with poudrette in the drill came up four days earlier than those manured with the best stable manure—and kept during their whole growth before them; and when dug, the tubers were larger; but as the two parcels were not accurately measured, (some being used early) I cannot say how much difference there was in the product, but I know those manured with poudrette were the largest bulk.

For Corn, I think no other manure can come in competition with it. I planted last season, on sward turned over, (being first manured with common yard dung) the ground rolled very flat, and harrowed. No plough used afterwards—the rows being marked by an ox chain drawn on the ground—the corn dropped, and half a gill to the hill of poudrette put on the corn, and lightly covered over with the hoe. This was done from 25th to 28th of May, as the weather allowed. More than a fortnight after my neighbors had planted. I was told by many who saw the manure and time of planting, that I should have no crop, but in three weeks my corn was farther advanced than any near me; and it continued the finest colour, and was the best filled of any I saw through the season. It was cut up the first of September, and removed from the field, and when husked, turned out less soft corn than I have ever had in proportion to the good corn. I can attribute this quick and good growth to nothing but the poudrette, as the land was not well tilled; the corn being only once well hoed after it came up, and the cultivator run through it twice.

As a top dressing for grass, I can speak in the highest terms of poudrette. Being anxious to have some parts of a new garden sown in sward, I put some loam, gravel and peat earth on a piece of sward ground, filled in with stone and rubbish from the walks, and sowed grass seed in October. I could see the grass fairly up before the snow covered it in December; but in March, scarcely any appearance of grass or root was visible. I had the ground raked, and some poudrette spread lightly over it, and about half the usual quantity of clover seed sowed on it, and the effect was truly astonishing; for, in June it was cut, and again in August—and some fed on it in October; and until the snow of the 5th inst., it remained beautifully green. A small space, where a shovel full of the poudrette was accidentally spilled, and not very carefully gathered up, grew so luxuriantly that it could be at once perceived on entering the garden.

For Turnips, I know poudrette to be almost a certain guard against the fly. Mine this year were as fine as ever were raised in the county; and although sowed from 15th of July to 1st of September, (the latter after a crop of potatoes) they have fully matured, and no appearance of injury by the fly from the time of sowing. I put the poudrette on the drill after the turnip seed, and it took a very small quantity, say not more than to look like a train of gunpowder.

For Cucumbers, Melons, &c., I think poudrette, mixed with peat earth, the best manure I have tried. I raised

very fine watermelons on sand with this compost the past season.

Pelhamdale, Dec. 9, 1840.

Mr. Editor:—May I add, Sir, that the writer of the foregoing letter has used poudrette prepared by the "*New York Poudrette Company*" three successive seasons, experimentally in various ways, at the rate of one hundred bushels a year, which may be estimated as equal to one hundred *city cart* loads of street manure. He receives it as an annual dividend on one share in the company, which cost one hundred dollars, and he usually takes it home at four, or five loads in a light pleasure wagon.

Yours truly, C. K. M

ORCHARD GRASS. (*Dactylis Glomerata.*)

From a late number of the Cincinnati Republican, we cut the following remarks relating to this grass. Frequent trials of this grass have been made through the U. States, which have generally resulted in its favor. Of its adaptation to Kentucky agriculture we are not sufficiently informed. A gentleman from Clarke county, who has tried it is of the opinion that it will not bear depasturing,but considers it a profitable grass sown on hill sides; where not unfrequently the blue grass will not take. Mr. Sanders of 'Grass Hill,' we are informed cultivates it extensively. We would be much obliged to him for a statement of his method of cultivation, and its comparative products, &c. —*Ky. Far.*

In England, where this grass is extensively cultivated, it is called "Round-headed, Cock's-fost grass." It was introduced from Virginia into Britain about the year 1700, though it was little known or cultivated for many years after. This grass has been cultivated in small quantities in different parts of the U. States; but from the many inquiries relative to its habits and worth, we conclude there is but little known of it in this country. Professor Low says, "it is justly held to be amongst the superior pasture grasses, and is suited for forage as will as for herbage. It is more nourishing in spring than in autumn, and requires to be closely cropped; for when suffered to grow, it rises in tufts and patches, and loses greatly of its nutritive particles. Oxen, horses, and sheep, eat this grass eagerly. Cocksfoot should always be sown in combination with other grasses, as the rye grass, the meadow fescue (*festuca pratensis*) and other finer grasses."

George Sinclair, gardener to his grace the Duke of Bedford, ascertained from accurate chemical experiments, that the proportional value which this grass, at the time of flowering, to that at the time the seed is ripe, is as 5 to 7, nearly. "The proportional value which the grass of the latter math bears to that at the time of flowering, is as 6 to 10; and to that at the time the seed is ripe, as 6 to 14. 64 dr. of the straws at the time of flowering afford of nutritive matter 1. 2 dr. The leaves or latter math and the straws simply, are therefore of equal proportional value; a circumstance which will point at this grass to be more valuable for permanent pasture than for hay. The above details prove that the loss of nearly one third the value of the crop is sustained if it is left till the period when the seed is ripe, though the proportional value of the grass at that time is greater, *i. e.* as 7 to 5. The produce does not increase if the grass is left growing after the period of flowering, but uniformly decreases, and the loss of the latter math, which (from the rapid growth of the foliage after the grass is cropped) is very considerable. These circumstances point out the necessityof keeping this grass closely cropped, either with the scythe or cattle, to reap the full benefit of its great merits."

Mr. Zechariah Cone in the Oct. No. of the New Genessee Farmer, says "as to the soil adapted to the growth of Orchard Grass, I conceive that moist rich loam is the best, but I have found that when I have sown it among other grasses for pasture, it grows luxuriantly, and in cases of severe drought, when all other grasses are apparently dead, this stands the best, being all the time green and fresh. The best time for sowing the seed I conceive to be about the middle of July or first of August, as probably nature directs this the best time for sowing when the seeds comes to maturity, which is about that time or earlier—to be dragged in on mellow land, yet I always stock in the spring with oats, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and if the oats are not too heavy it generally grows well. Its value for hay, I think stands as high as any other grass, and for feed and the second crop it stands pre-eminent, as it comes forward earlier in the spring and holds out longer in the fall. I usually cut from two and a half to three tons per acre, exclusive of the seed which I reap before mowing in the same manner as I would wheat, and generally secured from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre.—The second crop generally yields from one and a half to two tons per acre.

The writer last March, sowed about half an acre of Orchard grass in the corner of a lot sowed down in Timothy and Herds grass, that has been pastured with calves and sheep since July, but it has continued fresh and thriving all the time. There is no doubt it would be one of our most valuable grasses, did our farmers understand well its cultivation, and the manner of consuming it to the best advantage. From our experience and the information from others, we feel entirely safe in giving the following rules.

1st. Strong and loose ground is best for it, but it will bear shading and grow on land that will produce any other kind of cultivated grass. Let the ground be broken well, then harrowed, the seed sown, two bushels to the acre when alone, or one bushel with other grasses, then brush it lightly, roll it, and let it alone. If the season is favorable the set will be good.

2d. Mr. Cone directs that the seed be sown in July or August, which is perhaps the natural and best time to sow all kinds of grass; but no one will doubt but February and March are good months for sowing. If the ground is properly prepared, the season favorable, there is perfect safety in sowing in the spring. A good stand of grass might have been secured, by sowing at any time from the first of last February till the last of September, of the present year, but such a season we may not soon see again. This grass does well with clover, Herds grass and Timothy.

3d. To get the full benefit of Orchard grass, it must be kept in mind that it has to be cut often or pastured closely to prevent it from growing in tufts and bunches.

It affords most nutritive matter also when not suffered to get entirely ripe. The hay, if cut at the right time, is sweet, and stock are remarkably fond of it.

OLD WHEAT FOR SEED.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Wm. Skinker of Fauquier, an old and experienced farmer, he mentioned that, for experiment, he had sown a few bushels (from four to 10) of wheat of the previous year's crop, in each of his three last seedings, and that he had found the product of the old wheat always much better than that of the new wheat sown adjoining. Indeed, he thought the increase to be not much short of 100 per cent. He could not assign any other reason for the superiority, except that by keeping the seed wheat a year longer than usual, the imperfect grains might lose their vitality, and leave nothing to grow except those of the best quality. We think this totally insufficient to produce the manifest superiority which we are confident Mr. S. saw, whether he was or was not mistaken as to its amount. But the experiment is worth repeating, and we hope it will be repeated by as many of our readers as can conveniently obtain old seed of good wheat.

A year ago we heard stated, by a gentleman of Cumberland, a still more remarkable fact which had been recently observed in that county. A farmer had sown a few bushels of old seed alongside, or perhaps between, the sowing of the balance of his field with new seed. There was no differenee between the adjoining parts, except as to the age of the seed. No experiment had been designed, nor was any difference expected; but the result was that, while the crop from the new seed was greatly injured by the Hessian fly, that from the old seed escaped entirely. Our informant understood that there was no doubt of the existence of this remarkable difference in the minds of all who saw its growth, and that every effort was making to obtain old seed to sow, for experiment, for the last crop. We begged to be informed of the results of these latter trials, but have heard nothing more on the subject; and thence infer that the hopes entertained have been disappointed.—*Ed. Far. Register.*

COMPARATIVE DURABILITY OF OAK AND CHESNUT.—In the transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states that posts of oak and others of chesnut were planted in Somersetshire—when they had to undergo repair in 18 years, which is longer than oak posts would last in this country, the oak posts were found to be unserviceable and the chesnut very little worn. The oak posts were renewed, the chesnut renewed, and in twenty-five years afterwards they were not so much rotted as the oak. In 1772, a fence was made partly of oak posts and rails, and partly of chesnut posts and rails—the trees made use of were of the same age, and were what may be termed young trees. In nineteen years, the oak posts had so decayed at the surface, as to need to be strengthened by spurs, while the chesnut required no such support. A gate post of chesnut, on which the gate had swung for fifty years, was found quite sound when taken up, and a barn constructed of chesnut in 1743 was found quite sound in every part in 1782. It should seem therefore, that young chesnut is superior to young oak, for all manner of wood work that has to be partly in the ground. —*Yankee Farmer.*

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

STEWARD'S STABLE ECONOMY.—*Food—Principles of Feeding.*—The principles of feeding are facts which influence and ought to regulate the practice of feeding. The word feeding refers to the manger food, given at intervals, not to the hay or fodder, which is almost constantly within the horse's reach.

People who are unacquainted with stable affairs make many blunders in the management of their horses, and particularly in feeding them. They reason too much from analogy. The rules which regulate their own diet are applied to that of the horse. Medical men are remarkable for this. A skilful surgeon expressed his conviction that stablemen are full of error and prejudice regarding the diet of horses. He said, "I order my patients to live on plain food, on that which does not tempt excess, and I tell them to eat when they are hungry, and to desist when satisfied. It is thus I treat my horse," continued he, "I give him plain wholesome food, as much as he likes, and when he likes."

This is sufficiently absurd; it is a common way of speaking only with the ignorant. It might be a very good rule, if there were no food for the horse but grass, and none for man but bread. Horses may eat more grain, and men more beef than their work requires, or the plain, wholesome nourishment as it is called, may not suffice for certain kinds of work which renders care and system so necessary in the feeding of horses. Men have to work too, but very few have labor bearing any resemblance to that of the horse, and those few are compelled to regulate their diet by rules which are not known to the bulk of mankind. The diver, the boxer, the runner, the wrestler, must not live like other men. The fermentable nature of the horse's food, and the peculiar structure of his stomach, which forbids vomition, and the abstinence from food and drink occasionally required by the work, are other circumstances which demand particular attention to the mode of feeding.

Slow work aids digestion, empties the bowels, and sharpens the appetite. Hence it happens that on Sunday night and Monday morning there are more cases of cholic and founder than during any other part of the week.—Horses that never want an appetite ought not to have an unlimited allowance of hay on Sunday; they have time to eat a great deal more than they need, and the torpid state of the stomach and bowels produced by a day of idleness renders an additional quantity very dangerous.

By slow work I mean that which is performed at a walk, not that which hurries the breathing, or produces copious perspiration. The moderate exertion of which I speak does not, as some might suppose, interfere with the digestive process. It is attended with some waste; there is some expenditure of nutriment, and that seems to excite activity in the digestive apparatus for the purpose of replacing the loss. Farm and cart horses are fed immediately before commencing their labor, and the appetite with which they return shows that the stomach is not full; but,

During Fast Work, digestion is suspended. Of this we have not indeed any positive proof, but there is good reason for believing it. In the general commotion excited by violent exertion, the stomach can hardly be in a favorable condition for performing its duty. The blood circulates too rapidly to permit the formation of gastric juice, or its combination with the food; and, it may be, the blood and the nervous influence are so exclusively concentrated and expended upon the muscular system, that none can be spared for carrying on the digestive process. But this is mere theory.

The Effects of Fast Work on a Full Stomach are well enough known among experienced horsemen. The horse becomes sick, dull, breathless. He is unwilling, or unfit to proceed at his usual pace; and if urged onward, he quickly shows all the symptoms of over-work, to

which I allude among the accidents of work. The effects are not always the same. Sometimes the horse is simply over marked, distressed by work that should not produce any distress. Some take colic, some are foundered, some broken-winded. The most frequent result is over-marking in combination with colic. Perhaps the colic, that is, the fermentation of the food, begins before the horse is distressed; but whether or not, his distress is always much aggravated by the colic.

These effects are not entirely produced by indigestion. The difficulty of breathing may be ascribed to mere fullness of the stomach. Pressing upon the diaphragm, and encroaching upon the lungs, it prevents a full inspiration; and its weight, though not, perhaps, exceeding eight or nine pounds, must have considerable influence upon a horse that has to run at full speed, and even upon one who has to go far, though not fast.

Some horses commence purging on the road, if fed directly before starting. They seem to get rid of the food entirely or partly; for these, which are generally light-bellied horses, do not suffer so much, nor so often, from any of the evils connected with a full stomach. The purgation, however, often continues too long, and is rapidly followed by great exhaustion. They should be kept short of water on working days, and they should have a large allowance of beans.

All work, then, which materially hurries the breathing, ought to be performed with an empty stomach, or at least without a full stomach. Coaching-horses are usually fed from one to two hours before starting, and hay is withheld after the corn is eaten. Hunters are fed early in the morning, and I believe racers sometimes receive no food on running days till the work be over. Abstinence, however, must not be carried so far as to induce exhaustion before the work commences.

After Fast Work is concluded, it is a little while ere the stomach is in a condition to digest the food. Until thirst has been allayed, and the system calmed, there is seldom any appetite. If the horse have fasted long, or be tempted by an article of which he is very fond, he may be induced to eat. But it is not right to let him; a little does him no good, and a full feed does him harm. The stomach partaking of the general excitement, is not prepared to receive the food. Fermentation takes place, and the horse's life is endangered; or the food lies in the stomach unchanged, and produces founder.

Food, then, is not to be given after work till the horse be cool, his breathing tranquil, and his pulse reduced to its natural standard. By the time he is dressed and watered, he is generally ready for feeding.

Salt and Spices aid Digestion. On a journey, or after a severe day, horses often refuse their food. When fatigued or tired of his feed, a handful of salt may be thrown among the horse's corn. That will often induce him to eat it, and it will assist digestion, or at least render fermentation less likely to occur. Some, however, will not eat with this inducement.—Such may have a cordial ball, which in general produces an appetite in ten minutes. I am speaking of cases in which the horse has become cool, and those in which the work has not fevered him. The horse should always be cool before food is offered; and if his eye be red, and pulse quick, cordials, salt, and the ordinary food are all forbidden. The horse is fevered.

"'Frank, or Dialogues,' &c. We have received, from the author, this neat little volume, and can most cordially recommend it to the notice of all engaged in agriculture, particularly to that portion who are young. In these Dialogues, which have already had an extensive circulation in the farming periodicals of the day, Mr. Pedder has condensed a great amount of useful and pleasing matter, in a form at once attractive and instructive. The portraits of individual character drawn in the volume, are such as will be recognized in every neighborhood, and the lessons inculcated from such examples, such as will be everywhere useful. In the language of the author, 'these dialogues may be considered as the reminiscences of a long life, devoted to the pursuits of agriculture, husbandry, and rural affairs, and in which the characters are real, not fictitious, for there is a Frank and a sister Susan, a Grabb and a Sykes; the circumstances also having a local habitation and a name, and the observations and reflections being the result of much experience and reflection.' We doubt not, that in the dwelling of the American farmer, 'Frank' will be a far more beneficial book than the most celebrated novel Bulwer has ever written; and, as such, we trust it will have a circulation commensurate with its merits."—*Albany Cultivator.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Gardening for Ladies.

The accompanying amusing and instructive observations are taken from an excellent article in the Gardener's Magazine, entitled 'Instructions in Gardening for Ladies," by Mrs. Loudon:—

To derive the fullest enjoyments from a love of flowers, it is absolutely necessary to do something towards their culture with their own hands.—Labor is at the root of all enjoyment. The fine lady, who has a nosegay put on her table every morning by her gardener, has not a tenth of the enjoyment from it that the lady has who has sown the seeds, or struck the cuttings, and watered and shifted, or transplanted, pruned, and tied up, or pegged down or thinned out the plants, and at last gathered the flowers herself. But we would have ladies of leisure do a great deal more than this. Let them hoe, and rake, and dig and wheel a barrow, and prune and nail wall trees, handle a syringe, and work one of Read's garden engines. By these and similar operations, they will ensure health, without which there can neither be good temper, nor any kind of enjoyment whatever, mental or corporeal. The grand and all pervading evil among ladies of independent fortune, is *ennui*, which, every body knows, is brought on from a want of rational and active operation. Now the pursuits of botany and gardening supply an occupation which is at once rational and active; and they supply it, not only to the lady who has merely a love of flowers without a scientific knowledge of botany or a taste for the arts of design, and who may, therefore, cultivate her flowers, and perform her garden operations, without a greater exertion of mind than is required from a gardener's labor; but to the scientific lady, whose botanical knowledge, like that of the scientific gardener, may enable her to raise many new kinds of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables, by the different processes required for that purpose; and to the lady of artistical taste in drawing, painting and sculpture, who may direct her attention to landscape gardening, and more especially, to the designing of flower gardens, and the introduction in them of the various kinds of ornaments of which they are susceptible; a subject at present as much in its infancy as botany was before the time of Linnæus. But, say some of our readers, 'What, the Dutchess of ——— wheeling a barrow and nailing wall trees?' Yes, certainly, if she has nothing else to do, that will be an occupation equally active and rational. Why not a Dutchess as well as a plain mistress? Suppose this Dutchess at work in her garden, and that you are not aware that she has any title. Suppose her dressed in the simplest manner, (as were the Vicomte d'Ermenonville's wife and daughters in the gardens of Ermenonville,) what wonder would there be then? Ladies of rank are as much subject to *ennui* as ladies without rank; and every lady, as well as every gentleman, has a portion of the day that she can call her own, when she may indulge in what she likes. If she has not, her life is not worth keeping. Did not the Earl of Chatham, notwithstanding his being prime-minister at a period the most important that ever occurred in the annals of this country, find time not only to lay out his own grounds, but to assist Lord Lyttleton in laying out Hagley? We insist upon it, therefore, that what we propose is just as suitable and necessary for ladies of the highest rank as it is for those without rank, provided they are equally without rational and active occupation of some other kind.

Directions for Making Cheese.

Messrs. Editors—I noticed in one of the late numbers of the Farmer, that a correspondent is desirous of becoming acquainted with the most approved mode of making cheese.—I have had some experience in this business, both in New York and this country; and from the price at which my cheese is now selling in Louisville, (which is $12,50 per hundred,) I think I can safely say that here has never been a better article of the kind offered in any market. I am aware that my scholastic acquifements are not sufficient to do the subject justice: nevertheless, if what instructions I can give, in my plain style, can be of any service to any of your readers, I shall feel myself amply rewarded.

The milk obtained from the cows at night we strain into the cheese tub, and if the weather is so warm that there is danger of the milk turning sour before morning, we fill one or two tin pailsful of cold water and sink them into the mill in the tub. By so doing the milk is kept sweet. In the morning we take off the cream with a skimmer, and put it in a vessel by itself. We then put the morning and the night's milk together; then take one pailful of the milk and put it into a cauldron kettle, which is set in an arch for the purpose, and start a slow fire till it is heated to about blood heat; then pour in the cream and stir it moderately till there are no particles of it to be seen floating on the surface; then dip enough milk from the tub to fill the kettle, heat it enough, so that when dipped back the whole will be about the same temperature as when it comes from the cow; then put on the rennet and stir it well, and then cover the tub over with a cloth or strainer, and let it remain undisturbed till the milk is sufficiently congulated, which, if the right quantity of rennet is used, will take from fifty minutes to one hour; then apply the curd breaker, which is an instrument something in the form of a screen to a fanning mill, about two feet long and one foot wide, with brass wire wove in squares, so that when used it leaves the curd in particles about three-fourths of an inch square. Pour two or three dippers full of hot water on to the curd, which will cause the whey and curd to separate; then dip off the whey in small quantities till you have obtained about twelve or fifteen quarts; heat this nearly to boiling, and dip it back into the tub, and stir it well with the hands; then dip out a kettleful of the whey, and while it is heating, break up the curd in the tub with the hands. As soon as the whey is heated to nearly boiling, pour it back into the tub and stir it well with the hands; then dip out another kettleful of the whey, heat it and dip it back as before, and repeat this process till the whole is as hot as the hands can bear. By this time it is sufficiently scalded to let the whey off; we then spread a strainer in a sink, constructed with a rack in the bottom, made of narrow slats, to allow the whey to run off. While the curd is cooling, keep working and breaking it. Curd cannot be made too fine for pressing. When it is nearly cool, salt it. To fifty pounds of curd, put three common sized teacupsful of salt, and continue to work and break the curd till it is cool; then put it into the hoop for pressing. Cheese cannot be pressed too hard. We press ours forty-eight hours.

Winter Butter.

Of all the products of the dairy, there is none more extensively used than butter; and there is none, the preparation of which requires more care, or better repays a little extra attention. The difference between good and bad butter is as wide as between the Zenith and the Nadir; and there is nothing more advantageous to the dairy-woman, or more to be coverted by her, than a high reputaton for the quality of this article. Good butter always indicates good order, great neatness, personal supervision, domestic industry, and skill in housewifery; and when a man carries an inferior article to market, the opinion entertained of his wife is directly the reverse of this.

The first thing to be attended to in making sweet butter, and butter that will keep, is the perfect purity of every thing used in the manufacture. Not only the vessels used, the pails, pans, churns, &c., but the room in which the milk is set, and the air which circulates in it, while the cream is rising, should be clean and free from every offensive odor whatever.

The temperature also of the milk while rising, and of the cream while churning, is of much moment. Cream on the milk will be injured or melted, by too high a temperature, as well as while the churning process is going on; and if the temperature is too low, the cream rises so slowly, that it becomes bitter and the butter of course is unpalatable. A temperature of from 50° to 60°, will make good butter. The churning after it commences, should proceed without intermission until the butter is formed, and separated from the milk as far as it can be in this stage of the process.

The salting of the butter is a matter essential to its good quality. Too frequently, salt of a coarse, inferior discription is used; and so much is put in that it remains undissolved, gritting like sand in the teeth, and provoking uncomfortable thirst. The salt for butter should be of the purest kind, made as fine as it can be by grinding, and if a little powdered saltpetre is mixed with it, it will be none the worse. Some have recommended 5 lbs. of good salt, 8 ounces of saltpetre, and 1 lb. of first rate loaf sugar, thoroughly incorporated and used for salting, at the rate of an ounce and a half to the pound of butter. If the salt is of the right kind, and the butter is correct in other respects, it may be questioned whether the addition of any foreign ingredients is not to be deprecated.

The great point in making good butter, and that which

will keep, is the freeing it from all buttermilk; and if every thing else is well done, if this point is overlooked, good butter is impossible for any length of time. The mixture of milk in any degree with the butter is sure to produce frowiness or an unpleasant taste to the butter; and the entire freedom from this, constitutes the grand secret of making good butter. There are many who think washing butter with water incompatible with retaining the rich flavor, but if the water is cold and pure, it is scarcely possible any thing should be washed away, the buttermilk which destroys the flavor of all butter excepted. Besides, the best butter in the world and that which in all markets commands the best price, viz. Dutch butter, is invariably made in this way; and where the example has been followed by others, it has rarely failed of success. If any, however, doubt the propriety of washing butter, they may use any method they choose, provided the milk is separated perfectly. Perfectly freed from the substance that causes it to assume the putrid frowy taste of bad butter, it may be kept with almost as much ease as tallow; and solidity in packing, clean sweet vessels, and a low temperature, will ensure its keeping for any reasonable time. Let no one expect good butter, however, so long as coarse, impure salt is used, or a particle of the buttermilk is allowed to remain in it.

GEESE.—Mr. STORER—In No. 2 of the Gazette, you desired information or hints, in relation to the breeding and management of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, &c. Now if '&c.' means a goose, or geese, I have a word to say in relation to them, and this decidedly in their favor. Geese can be raised, in a proper situation, at a profit far greater than almost any other stock. But to do this, more attention is required than is usually bestowed on their keeping and management.

But let us make an estimate of the profit on a flock of ten old geese, in the manner they are generally kept by most farmers. We will suppose that the goose-keeper (for there are many who are not farmers) commences operations by purchasing ten geese in the spring before they begin to lay, at one dollar each, which is a quarter more than they can frequently be obtained for. Eight of the ten geese (for two should be ganders) will have on an average ten goslins each, but allowing one half for paper calculation and probable loss through the season, it will leave us with a flock of fifty, old and young, worth when well dressed for the market, not a dollar, the original cost, but only half this sum, and you will have twenty-five dollars. In addition to this, every old goose will yield a pound of feathers, and every young one three fourths of a pound, making in all, forty pounds, which are always worth fifty cents a pound—making twenty dollars for feathers alone, which added to the twenty-five gives us fortyfive dollars. Then deduct ten from this, as the original cost of the old geese, and we have a nett profit of thirtyfive dollars. I say nett profit, for there is not one goose-keeper in ten that feeds his flock, either old or young, after the grass has started in the spring, until fattening time in the fall; and then the large quills will more than pay for their extra food.

The above calculation is made, having reference to the usual mode of managing this fowl, which is no management at all. Because, in the first place, they have generally no place to obtain their food, but on the open commons, except such as they too often steal from meadows and mowing grounds, to the great injury of the standing grass, to the feelings of its owner, and very frequently putting their own necks in jeopardy.

But on the other hand, if the owner will provide a good warm and dry—dry what? Why, if *henery*, (a place for keeping hens,) is an English word, then *goosery* is. Well then, let him provide a good, warm and dry *goosery* for the accommodation of his geese while laying and hatching, and attached to this, a large (or if not a large, then a small) pasture, where they may have at all times access to green grass and a small stream or pond of water, with due attention and the right breed, which in my opinion are the Bremen, and my word for it, with only ordinary good luck he will receive more than ordinary profit on the care bestowed and capital employed. Bremen geese are larger than the native breed, are always white, and yield on an average from one to three ounces more feathers, and these of a better quality, (having more down attached to them) than those of the native brown goose.

As the season is so far advanced, and Thanksgiving day for this year is past, I shall not attempt to inform the readers of the Gazette how a goose may be made perfectly fat in five days, but will defer it at least for the present. There is not a doubt, however, but that a profit far greater than is generally supposed may be derived from the keeping of geese.—*Farmer's Gazette.* LEXOS.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Acadia, which left Liverpool at 4, P. M. on the 4th, reached Boston on Monday at 2, P. M. She brings London and Liverpool papers to the 4th instant inclusive.

Peace in Europe is considered as established. Money remained scarce, but not so scarce as before. The Continental Exchanges were more favorable to England, and money somewhat more easy. England is blessed with an heir to the throne, in an infant girl.

The Liverpool Cotton market is overloaded with stock, though prices when the Acadia came away, stood just about as they did at our previous dates, and a good business had been doing for a week. At Manchester and other manufacturing places, there had been quite an increase of activity.

American stocks seem getting rather better. Mr. Jaudon had made his statement about the affairs of the United States Bank.

There is no later intelligence from China. The blockade of Canton has been officially promulgated in Europe.

The London Times of Nov. 18th says—"We understand that a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the republic of Texas was signed at the Foreign-office on Monday evening by Lord Palmerston and General James Hamilton, the Envoy from that republic. This convention, entered into on the basis of perfect reciprocity, of course recognizes, *ipso facto*, the independence of the new republic, which is now extracted on the one hand from the dominion of Mexico, and on the other, from the danger of incorporation with the American Union. It implies also, unless Lord Palmerston should have neglected all the precautions usual in such cases, the belief that Texas is able to maintain her independence."

Liverpool, 4th Dec. 1840.—Since our last Circular, of 14th ult., until the last few days, we have had an exceedingly dull and lanquid Cotton market, and though the decline, generally speaking, did not exceed 1-8 per lb., it would not have been possible to sell largely without submitting to a great reduction.

For the last four or five days, however, we have had a fair steady demand from dealers and consumers, giving more firmness to the market, and the above depression has been nearly or quite recovered; with the exception of the better qualities, which continued very heavy; indeed it is almost impossible to effect sales above 5¼d for any description. Fair Upland may be quoted 5 5-8 a 5¾, and fair Orleans and Mobile 6 a 6 1-8d—while the lowest quotation for any merchantable American Cotton is 5d per lb.

The chief business is from 5¼ to 5 5-8. The sale for the week ending 20th ult. were 17,760 bales, for that ended 27th ult. they were 19,350 bales, and for five days ended last evening, they amounted to 25,590 bales. Of the latter 4800 were Upland, at 5a6¾; 10,850 Orleans at 5a7¼; 6060 Alabama and Mobile at 5a6¾; and 170 Sea Island at 14a20 per lb. About 3000 bales have been taken on speculation the last few days, previous to which the speculative demand had been suspended; it has now again ceased, and there is more Cotton offering than for some days past, the market appearing less buoyant. The import into Liverpool since the 1st of January is 1,378,000 bales, against 983,000 in same period last season; the supply from the United States is 1,146,000, being an increase of 367,000 bales. The stock in this port is extraordinarily heavy for the season, being about 430,000 bales, against 245,000 at same period last year; the stock of American is about 328,000, or 112.000 more than it then was.

The duty on wheat is 28s 8d per quarter, and on Flour 14s 10d per barrel. The Corn Markets continue greatly depressed, and Flour duty paid dull at 33s a 33 6d while there is a limited demand for the article *in bond* for export at 24s 6d per barrel. The last sales of Turpentine have been made at 11s for inferior, to 12s 6d per cwt. for good quality. Tobacco has been in good demand, and Kentucky stemmed has advanced within a month past 1a2d per lb.

Havre, Nov. 27.—Our Cotton market during the last three days remained in about the same position as last described, and the sales were composed of 366 bales Louisiana at 71 to 93 fr, 20 do of superior quality at 100 and 23 damaged at 54 to 73 fr, besides 239 Georgia at 65 to 89, 317 Mobile at 80 to 81, 173 Florida at 80¼ to 89¼, and 347 Paita at 62½ fr.

Hamburg, Nov. 27.—In cotton there was nothing doing. Tobacco at auction realized 3¼ to 5 shillings for Virginia.

Rotterdam, Nov. 23rd.—To-day 114 hhds. Maryland Tobacco, recently imported, were disposed of, (it is said) at 26¼ cents.

Amsterdam, November 24th—Cotton was of heavy sale, and prices depressed. The Tobacco trade remained quiet; of a lot of 55 hhds Maryland brought into the market, only 48 found buyers, and all other descriptions were totally neglected.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sugars.—About 300 hhds. have been sold at auction and private contract; viz. 220 hhds. New Orleans new crop, at $8a8,10; and 70 hhds, Porto Rico at $7,05a7,75. Also, 24 bbls. Porto Rico at $7,40 and 40 bbls. clarified New Orleans at $9.

Tobacco.—Considering the smallness of the stock and the little variety which purchasers have to choose from, the market for Maryland Tobacco has been very brisk, and all that reached the city found ready sale at former quotations, which we continue, viz. inferior aud common $4a5,50; middling to good $5,50a7,50; good $8a8,50, and fine $8a13. The market has scarcely ever been known to be so bare at this season as it is now. The quantity in the warehouses is about 6000 hhds. of all descriptions, of which less than 1000 hhds. is in the hands of commission agents. There is an active demand also for Ground Leaf which sells freely at $7,50a$9, for middling to good qualities, and at $10 for very clean parcels. Common qualities bring $5a6.50. Ohio Tobacco is not inquired for. The small quantity on sale is considered fully worth former quotations, viz: inferior and common at $4a4,50; middling $5; Good $5.50a6,50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; and prime yellow at $7,50a10. The inspections of the week comprise 259 hhds. Maryland, 9 hhds. Ohio, and 8 hhds. Virginia—total 276 hhds.

Cattle.—There has been but a small supply of Beef Cattle in market during the week, and prices have advanced nearly $1 per 100 lbs. on the different qualities. The offerings on Monday at the drove yards amounted to about 160 head, all of which were readily sold at $6,50 to $7 per 100 lbs. We quote Live Hogs at $5,50 to $6, according to quality. The sales are principally at about $5,75 for good stock.

Molasses.—Sales at auction of 40 hhds old crop New Orleans at 24¼ cents; and of 44 hhds. Martinique at 23 cents.

Plaster.—Several cargoes were sold this week at $3 per ton, which is a decline from former rates.

Pork.—The market continues well stocked, and the article is quite dull. We quote the store price at $5 to $5,75 as in quality. The sales are principally making, however at $5 for inferior to $5,50 for strictly prime meat suitable for family use.

Flour.—We have heard of no sales of Howard street flour from stores to-day. Sales of good common brands were made from stores on Saturday at $4,56, which we quote as the store price now. The receipt price is $4,50.

We quote City Mills Flour at $4,75. Susquehanna Flour $4,62½ a $4,68¾.

Grain.—There have been no supplies by water, for several days, of any description of grain, and the few transactions from store are not considered a fair criterion of the market price.

Provisions—There is but little doing, the sales being chiefly confined to small lots of the various articles to the retailers. We are advised of a sale of 75 barrels old Mess Pork to-day in handsome condition at $16, on time. We continue to quote new at $16,50 to $17. Mess Beef is held at $13; No. 1 at 11; and Prime at $9. Sales of some small parcels of new Baltimore cured Bacon have been made today at 9 to 10 cts.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Flour is firm, with rather an upward tendency; the receipts are light, and the demand for Eastern and other markets fair; sales Pa. at $4,75, some factors ask $4,87½ per bbl. The receipts of grain by water have entirely ceased; last sales of new Corn was made at 47c per bushel, and Oats at 27c; Pa. Wheat is firm at 100a 103c. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. The supplies of Cattle have been barely equal to the demand, and the advance noticed last week is fully maintained. At market, 550 head Beef Cattle, which sold at $6a7½.

At Richmond, Dec. 24, Flour was freely offered at $4½. Wheat 110c for red, 115c for white, for best parcels; millers appeared disposed to buy. Corn 42a45c per bushel, and dull. Oats 30c per bushel. Bacon, Smithfield, none. New City cured 11a12c; old sides 9a10; shoulders 4a6, dull. Live Hogs $6a6,50. Lard 11a12c.

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale the following STOCK, viz.

DURHAMS:

1 BULL, imported, about 5 years old—price $100.
1 do out of imported stock, about 2 years old—$300.
1 do 5 to 6 years old, $160.
1 do 3 years old, $175.
1 do 15 months old, $110.
1 COW, imported, in calf by an imported bull, 5 years old, $400.
1 HEIFER, 15 months old, out of imported stock, $250.
1 do 6 months old, do do $150.
Several Yearlings, bulls and heifers, $110.
Do Spring Calves, do do $55.
Pedigrees and other particulars furnished on application to S. Sands.

DEVONS.

1 very superior BULL CALF, 5 to 6 months old, $75.
Several COWS, 5 to 7 years old, $75, very fine stock.
1 COW, a good breeder, 7 years old, $50.

AYRSHIRES.

Several very fine BULL CALVES, out of imported stock, 10 to 16 months old, 75 to $110 each.
A BULL and 3 COWS, (advertised in another place) will be sold if taken together, the owner not wishing to separate them, at less than cost and charges—less than $200 a head.

MIXED BREEDS.

1 7-8 Durham Bull, about 4 years old, $50—entirely white.
2 1-2 Durham and 1-2 Devon do. 1 two, the other 3 years old, $80.
1 3 4 Durham do. 4 years old last spring, gentle, and works in cart shafts, $75.
A half Alderney, qr. Bakewell, qr. Devon, 2 1-2 years old, $100.
A yearling HEIFER, out of a full bred Durham cow, by a 3-4 bull of same breed, a fine animal, very low at $30.
7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Heifer, not 3 years old, now in calf by a celebrated Durham bull, $110 deliverable here, or 100 at Harper's Ferry.
Several bull and heifer Calves, out of good common cows by an Ayrshire bull, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to $20 each.
Several do. do. by Durham bulls, same price and age.
Do. do. do. do. do. 2 weeks old, $10 each.

HOGS.

The breeders in the vicinity of the city having supplied themselves with a number of as fine animals as are to be found perhaps in the U. S. I will receive orders for the selection of pigs of the following breeds—

Black spotted with white Berkshires, 8 weeks old, 20 to $25 a pr.
White Berkshires, do do do
Cross of the Ulster on the Berkshire do do do
Tuscarora, cross of the Berkshire on the China, $10 do
Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 China, all very fine—$10 per pair.

Irish Grazier—orders will be put on file and supplied as soon as possible—there being but few of this breed and a number of orders on hand, it will be some time before any additional can be filled—but they will be sent in accordance with the old rule, "first come first served."

SHEEP.

Bakewell and other Sheep, rams and ewes, 30 to 50 dols. each.
Lambs, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to 20 dolls. each.

☞A list of Animals for sale will be kept at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North streets, one square south of the Post Office, and the undersigned respectfully invites Farmers, Planters and others, visiting Baltimore, to call on him and he will be happy to render them every assistance in his power in making their selections. Address, post paid,

de 30 S. SANDS, publisher American Farmer.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, $25
Straw Cutters, from $5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, $150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied *at all seasons of the year*, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The subscriber renews, respectfully, the offer of his agency to purchase domestic animals, cattle, sheep and hogs of blood the most improved and approved. At the same time he deems it proper to advertise those who may be disposed to avail of his services in this way, that, what they procure, they may expect to be of the purest blood, of whatever breed they may designate. When the order is for *cattle*, or *sheep*, the purchaser must make his own selection, because they are more costly, and their characteristics so well defined, that he who wishes to buy, can easily determine which of the races are best adapted to his circumstances and objects —When *hogs* are wanted, it may be better to leave the agent at liberty to choose, under any general instructions that may be given; but in no case will the order be executed, where there is the least ground to doubt the *genuineness of the blood of the animal*.—It must be, not only *sans tache*, but like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. With this caution, his friends will not, and let him add, respectfully, need not expect him to buy *cheap animals*, because they are cheap!—for such are generally, like Peter Pindar's razors—*made for sale!*—When offered, as we some times see them, at a low figure, our impulse is always to say—*caveat emptor!* In a word, our offer is to those only who desire to have the *purest and the best of their kind* at all events, and then as low as *such* can be had. Address, post paid,

de 23 J. S SKINNER, Baltimore.

BERKSHIRE AND IMPROVED ULSTER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Mr. C. N. Bement, and Mr. John Lossing, of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England. Also for improved Ulster Pigs, bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock, of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire and Ulster, and the black and white Berkshire. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

On hand, ready for delivery, a few pairs of Berkshires, black or white—price $20 to $25, according to age. de 23

CHOICE IMPORTED STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber having determined to withdraw from farming, offers for sale his entire stock of valuable animals of *different improved breeds*, viz:

DURHAM CATTLE (4 head) of the finest class, and purest pedigree,—a Cow, Bull and 2 Heifers, viz.

The imported Short-horned Cow MISTLETOE, sent out by Mr. Whittaker: a beautiful strawberry roan, of large size and fine points Got by Edwin, see Herd Book, No. 1957. Dam Mulberry (herd book, vol. 3, page 523;) she by Isaac, 1129, grand dam by Whitworth, 1584; gr. g. d. by White Comet, 1582. a son of Mr. Collings' celebrated Comet, who was sold for 1000 guineas. Mulberry has the advantage, possessed by but few cows in this country, of standing in the Herd Book in her own name, (vol. 3, page 523.) She was calved 23d December, 1835, and is now in her prime, 5 years old, and is in calf by the imported bull Llewellyn.

NORTH POINT—a deep red, calved Sept. 12, 1839, dam Mr. Whittaker's "Estelle," sent out to this country in the summer of 1839, sire Sir Thomas Fairfax, the bull from whom Mr. Whittaker was then breeding. Estelle was by Colossus, 1847, her dam Empress (see Herd Book, vol. 3, p. 372) by Imperial, 2151, gr. dam by Favourite, 1030, gr. gr. d. by Lord Grantham's Snow Ball, 2648, &c. &c. &c.

NORMA—a strawberry roan heifer calf, calved June 18, 1840, dam Mistletoe, (above described,) sire the bull "Sir Robert," sent out by Mr. Whittaker, and sold to R. B. Lee, Esq. of Virginia for $700. Sir Robert is by Clarion, dam Bellflower by Sultan, 1485, grand dam Rolla, by North Star, 458, own brother to Comet, (Mr. Collings' 1000 guinea bull) Clarion was connected directly by his sire Young Sea Gull, with the North Star strain, and by his dam Clorinda with that of Comet.

PICKWICK—a beautiful young Bull of a fine mottled red and white, bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Jefferson co. Va. calved Feb. 3d, 1839, and now 22 months old. His sire is the imported bull Dr. Berry, bred by the Rev. Henry Berry, and purchased at his sale. Dam the imported cow Daisy, by Gainford, 2044, he by Thorp, 2757, grand dam Caroline, by Young Rockingham. Dr. Berry is by Martin, 2279, and he by Belzoni, 1709, out of Rosanna by North Star, 459. His dam Minikin by Wharfdale, 1578, grand dam Minna by Nestor, 452, gr. g. d. Minerva by Harold, 291, gr. gr. g. d. Mary by Meteor, 432, gr. gr. gr. g. dam Magdelena, bred by Mr. Colling, by Comet, 155.

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE.—3 young Cows and a Bull, imported under very favorable circumstances from Scotland.—Two Bull Calves, out of the above, calved soon after their arrival—and several one-half Ayrshire Heifers.

Several fine country Cows, in calf to the Ayrshire Bull.—A flock of selected Ewes, in lamb to an imported Leicester Ram (cost 20 guineas.) Several half Leicester Ewes and Lambs, and a stock of farm Horses, implements, &c.

For further information, apply on the premises, 4¼ miles on the Falls Turnpike road—or by letter (post paid) to SAML. SANDS, American Farmer office. P. R. HOFFMAN.

OAKLAND, BALTIMORE Co. Dec. 2, 1840.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, cornshellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.

se 9. above Charles st.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug The price of this machine will be $25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about $200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient staength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be $130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to $100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and plaining any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost $150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, mproved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price $5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Plaining machines, Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses· Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

FOR SALE,

A red and white Cow, a good, fair milker, and gentle, with a half Ayrshire calf at her side, two weeks old—the owner having more than he wishes to keep through the winter, will sell them for $35. Apply at this office. dc 23.